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GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

Landscape Gardening.

There is in many persons even of intelligence and liberality of feeling, a secret recoil at the mention of ornamental arts—a fear that their introduction among our citizens would prove inimical to that virtue and simplicity of manners, which can alone establish and perpetuate our institutions. This is a natural feeling, and doubtless to a certain extent arises from just views; but when entertained towards those arts which serve only to improve the intellect and purify the taste, it does them great injustice. Indeed, their cultivation, instead of being connected with luxury and licentiousness, will often be found to operate as a check upon these evils; and this we believe is especially the case with that art which serves to improve the attractions of the country, and to render more delightful the enjoyments of home.

A remarkable characteristic of the people of our nation, is a fondness for change. This is beneficial to a certain limit, as it impels to industry, to enterprize and improvement. But it is often carried to such an extent as to become a positive evil. It results in a restlessness of habit which approaches that of some of the wandering nations of Asia. We are dissatisfied with the present good. We let go the happiness within our power, and grasp at other enjoyments, often beyond our reach. This constant motion and unsettlement cannot do otherwise than exert a pernicious influence. Even the permanency of our republican edifice is hazarded by it, for what foundation can endure upon a moving mass of sand? And how is this to be prevented, how is this evil to be overcome? A powerful means would certainly be to induce a taste for moral improvement, and for embellishing the scenery about our homes, which would greatly contribute to the increase of our attachment to them, and to make us satisfied and contented. A love of nature, it is said, is a love of our country; not less so, then, is nature when improved by art, and applied by our own hands to increasing the attractions of our native land.

The moral effect of improvements of this nature has been frequently pointed out. "In Scotland," observes a late writer, "the regularity and polish even of a turnpike road, has some influence of this kind upon the low people of the neighborhood. They become fond of regularity and neatness, which is displayed, first upon their yards and little enclosures, and next within doors. A taste for regularity and neatness, thus acquired, is extended by degrees to dress, and even to behavior and manners." The fascinating beauty which sometimes distinguishes "the cottage homes of England," where roses, honeysuckles, and jasmines, cluster around the white walls, is said to contribute powerfully to the preservation of the moral habits of the occupants, by inspiring a taste for domestic enjoyments, instead of a desire for the company and noisy bustle of the tippling shop.

In urging the importance of a greater attention to landscape gardening, we are far from desiring an extravagant outlay of expence. We never wish to see in this country, such an extent of ornamental grounds, as is so frequently to be met with on the other side of the Atlantic, where whole square miles are exclusively appropriated to this purpose. Our object is not so much to recommend expenditure, as to *direct* it in such a way as to produce the greatest effect. We must remonstrate against the exceedingly unwise method, so repugnant to all taste, in which the improvements of a farm are not unfrequently commenced and carried on. The first thing, when a spot is fixed on for a house, if it be in a new country especially, is to cut down all the native trees and shrubs within several rods of it. The proprietor then sets to work and applies his whole resources to build as *large* a house as possible. When the work is completed his funds are exhausted; he can make no further improvements about his house, it is left standing, dreary and alone, perhaps unpainted, an unsightly broken fence to enclose it, and the nakedness of the yard only relieved by an old barrel, a pile of wood, and broken hoops and boards. Sometimes indeed a more finished appearance is presented; the house is neatly painted, a handsome grass plat extends before it, and a picket fence encircles it. But still there is a sad deficiency in shade. A row of Lombardy poplars, or half a dozen plum trees, are the most it can boast of. Now, instead of expending so much in erecting large and showy buildings, let at least a small sum be reserved for improvements in planting trees and shrubbery. Half an acre of ground about a house, and fifty dollars appropriated to planting it, would contribute far more to its appearance, than two thousand dollars expended in additional embellishments of the house alone.

There is no way in which the same amount of ornamental effect can be produced as by planting. Look for instance at some of our villages which are proverbially handsome. What gives them their beauty? Not the architecture, for this frequently has but comparatively a small share. Many villages are by no means beautiful which have even a lavish expense bestowed upon their buildings. It is the taste displayed in introducing the graceful trees with which the streets are decorated; it is the ornamental shrubbery which embellishes the small yards in front of the neat private dwellings; and all this is effected at a most trifling expense.

But as planting alone, without a judicious arrangement, cannot produce nearly so pleasing an effect as where such arrangement is adopted, we shall proceed to offer some hints upon the subject.

A garden has been defined as "a place where, by the aid of culture, vegetable productions may be raised, more excellent in kind, and more pleasing in distribution, than in the ordinary growth of nature." An ornamental garden, therefore, is where the beauties of nature are accumulated on one spot, freed from a mixture of what is unsightly or not positively pleasing, and arranged so as to form the most agreeable assemblage as a whole.

Formerly it was the universal practice to dispose all the parts of ornamental grounds generally, in squares, right lines, circles and other mathematical figures; and a regularity of arrangement was observed amounting sometimes to the utmost stiffness. This has, and more especially as it relates to shrubbery and trees, given way to the modern and more improved style; to freer and more varied forms; to a plan of embellished nature, imitative of the scenery of a real landscape. The old style addressed itself more to a love of *novelty* than to the taste; hence grotesque and imitative forms were largely introduced; trees were shorn into the form of pyramids and statues, hedges were made to resemble smooth walls, and every effort was made

> To form with verdure what the builder formed
> With stone.

From the novelty of such objects, many, even at the present time, prefer the old style, but the pleasure arising from this love of novelty is soon exhausted. But the almost endless diversity of the natural landscape presents an inexhaustible store of new forms.

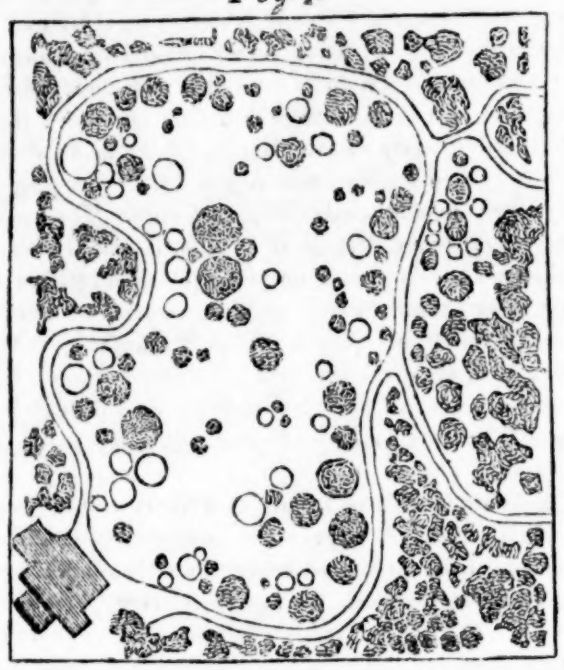
The uniformity produced by straight walks and alleys bordered by regular rows of trees, another characteristic of the old or geometrical style, though pleasing at first, soon becomes tiresome. The visitor enters the ground and passes from walk to walk, and it is all the same. The dimensions shrink, from this uniformity, and however finished it may appear, it ceases to interest him. He looks along the long straight walk, and though it may be lined with beautiful trees, it is only a repetition of the same thing over and over, and why should he go further? No new beauties are to be developed; he finds the same long vista constantly before him; he becomes fatigued and turns listlessly away. But let the walks be winding and every step leads to some new scene; every turn displays new and constantly varying beauties. The geometric style, however, though frequently, is not always necessarily connected with uniformity; and whenever it is adopted by those who still prefer it, as great a variety as possible should be studied. Thus for instance, let the walks be of every variety, now broad and open, now shaded and narrow, at one time opening on a distant landscape, at another leading to a rocky glen, a cascade or a fountain.

Confining ourselves to the modern or natural style, we shall proceed to offer some remarks on its characteristics. Landscape gardens in this style generally present either picturesque, or what is termed gardenesque scenery. Picturesque scenery is a fac-simile imitation of natural scenery; the trees and shrubs constituting it are planted, as in natural forests and forest-groupes, such as a painter would wish to copy; every appearance of art is concealed, and it exactly resembles a real landscape, except in the greater variety and profusion of pleasing assemblages within a smaller space than can be found in nature. Its effect as *a whole*, only, is studied. In gardenesque scenery, not only the general effect is studied, but the separate beauty of the different trees and shrubs, and herbaceous flowering plants, are also displayed; art is not concealed, and although the effect of the individual parts at a near view is sought, yet at a distance the whole appears to groupe so as to form a pleasing whole, as in picturesque scenery. The picturesque is calculated to please particularly the admirers of landscape scenery in nature; the gardenesque not only these, but the florist and botanist also. When herbaceous flowers are introduced into picturesque scenes, they are allowed to run wild, and the soil is left uncultivated about them; but when they are made to form a part of gardenesque scenery, they should receive the highest cultivation, so as to exhibit them individually to the best advantage. In picturesque scenery, the trees may be allowed to grow thick or irregular, provided they form an agreeable collective effect; but in the gardenesque, every thing irregular or rough should be removed, which would prevent a neat and finished appearance.

In gardens consisting chiefly of herbaceous flowering plants, greater regularity of arrangement is admissible than in one comprising only trees and shrubs; and is in some cases to be preferred, as less skill is required in the arrangement. In general the best effect is produced, where the beds are of regular figure, and are arranged so as to form a picturesque whole. Thus, in the accompanying plan, (Fig. 1,) the beds are all regular figures, being circles. "The simplicity of the circular form," says Loudon, "is a great recommendation to it, both in point of beauty in itself, and in regard to setting off the flowers to advantage, each circle being as it were a nosegay; it is besides the most convenient form for culture, and for renewing the soil. The different diameters of the circles, and their different disposition on the turf, will produce a variety and intricacy of outline, that cannot be attained by any other means whatever." In the plan here given, the large beds are supposed to be planted with flowering shrubs, and the smaller chiefly with flowers. The best effect is produced where shrubs and flowers are planted in separate beds, not only because they do not harmonize when too closely intermixed, but they cannot be cultivated to so good advantage. One of the most common errors, and one of the greatest defects in most ornamental gardens, is that of promiscuously mixing these together. The beds in this plan are never nearer

to each other nor to the walk than a certain distance, for instance three feet. They may be from three to twenty feet in diameter. The intermediate space is a "dry smooth shaven green;" and a winding walk passes round the whole, beyond which are groups and masses of the

Fig 1.



larger trees. It will be observed that, as the garden has the greatest extent diagonally from the house, it is left open in that direction, in order to give the appearance of a more extensive prospect. The above plan, with a few alterations, is taken from Loudon's Magazine.

Where herbaceous flowering plants alone are employed to fill the beds, the same rules of arrangement will apply, substituting the taller for the shrubs, and placing the more humble in the smaller beds. Their size should, however, in this case be diminished.

The disposition of the plants in the beds, so as to produce pleasing assemblages, as well as to harmonize in forming a whole, is a subject for the exercise of much thought and skill. In general those plants which are placed in close proximity, should not be widely different from each other in some leading expression of appearance. For instance, each group or mass may be limited for the most part to varieties of the same species, or to species of the same genus. In others, different genera of the same natural order may be comprised within a bed. Evergreens, such as pines and spruces, should be grouped together; and broad and narrow leaved plants should unite, each in their separate clumps; as the magnolia and tulip tree on the one hand, and the acacias and Robinias on the other. Sometimes, however, a resemblance in some points, and a contrast in others, produces a pleasing effect. In a small flower garden, says Loudon, "which I very much admire, I have seen a group composed of myrtles and China roses, placed alternately in quincunx order, the larger plants being in the center; and in my opinion, a better effect was produced than if the two species had been in separate masses; the rich green color of the myrtle's leaves, forming a ground to the beautiful white of the flower; the light and elegant foliage and pendant bloom of the rose; the mingled color and the associations connected with both, made an impression upon me which I shall not easily forget. In the same garden there is a group consisting of an acacia, a sumach, and a laburnum. The light feathery elegance of the acacia, the broader and more shadowy plumes of the sumach, and the pendulous clusters of flowers of the laburnum, compose a little picture of the most highly finished character."

(To be continued)

We publish the following letter simply to prevent Messrs. Whitmarsh & Co. from supposing that we are in the least disposed to suppress any thing which is calculated in the least to clear them of the charge of fraud. We say calculated, because this letter was undoubtedly intended to have that effect; but if the reader will only compare this letter of Mr. Fancher with his first one, (see page 11 of this volume,) we think he cannot but come to the conclusion, that it is a mere quibble, contradicted by his first statement, and destitute alike of truth and fairness. The falsehoods to which Messrs. Whitmarsh and both his agents have resorted, render it necessary for us to utter our opinions with less grace of speech than we should be glad to use did the case permit. Mr. Huntington having utterly failed to sustain himself, has showered on us in the Northampton Courier, every epithet of vileness, accompanied with the threat of personal violence, should an opportunity present itself; while his principal, Whitmarsh, has published an appeal in the New-England Farmer, which is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. Among other things he charges us with refusing to publish communications which he "*knows*" we have received in favor of his seed, and of "*suppressing an important part of Mr. Fancher's* [first] *letter.*" There is not even the shadow of truth in either of these assertions; and they are intended, like the rest of his letter, to create the belief that we are actuated by malice in exposing his baseness, and to excite the sympathies of the public in his behalf, on the ground that we are unwilling to do him justice; whereas we have published every thing we have received in his favor, while we have suppressed at least half a dozen communications approving of our exposition and condemning him in the strongest terms. Now, after a month's delay, Mr. Fancher has been induced to say what he would have said in the first place, could he have said it with truth. Hear him:

Northampton, Feb. 9, 1837.

MR. TUCKER—*Sir:* I regret that it becomes necessary to say any thing more concerning the disposal of a few papers of Mulberry seed, which I sold last spring: but from the remarks that appeared in the second number of the Genesee Farmer of the present year, I feel called upon to reply to them, as you have given the impression by those remarks that I deceived, and this too intentionally, those to whom sold the seed.(1) Had you acted on that christian principle by which you and I profess to be governed, you would not have accused me of deception without some evidence that such was the fact. My letter of the 31st Dec. was not to corroborate Mr. Huntington's statements any more than yours. It was a mere relation of facts without any intention to favor either party. Let us see if there is any appearance of deception on my part, in the sale of the seed.

In the first place I told all who purchased of me and all to whom I offered it for sale, that it was not the Morus multicaulis,(2) but Chinese, except Reynolds & Bateham, to whom I delivered a package with an accompanying letter,(3) which I supposed would give them all requisite information. I remember very distinctly stating to Mr. Bradley that it was not the Morus multicaulis,(4) (although he thinks to the contrary,) and his saying at the time, that he supposed the Morus multicaulis and the Chinese Mulberry was the same, as he states in his letter of the 10th of Jan. With regard to the genuineness of the seed I only asserted that it was the seed which Mr. Whitmarsh brought from Europe, and this is all I could say, as it had not been tested. Again, Mr. Bradley states that "from Messrs. Rowe & Fancher's conversation, I all the time supposed it was the Morus multicaulis, and that the Morus multicaulis and Chinese mulberries were the same." How could Mr. Bradley draw such a conclusion from Mr. Rowe's and my conversation, when the fact is I never saw Mr. Rowe till ten weeks after I sold the seed to Mr. Bradley? In July I called at Mr. Rowe's with Mr. Bradley, which was the first time I ever saw Mr. Rowe, and then the mulberries were up which came from those very seed. (5)

I could have sold all the seed I had; even one man to whom I can refer you said he would take the whole, but I told him as distinctly as I did the others, that it was not the Morus multicaulis, and therefore he did not take any. If it was my intention to deceive, or "not to undeceive" those to whom I offered the seed, why did I not sell the whole and receive some profit from it, as any deceiver would have done, instead of selling only seven papers and receiving very little?(6)

Yours with respect, J. S. FANCHER.

(1) His letter conveyed this impression much stronger than our remarks; for he did not even intimate that he told any one of the purchasers that the seed was *not* that of the Morus multicaulis.

(2) This statement is contradicted by the purchasers. If it is true, why did he not make it in his first letter, when it was the very point in controversy. It is preposterous, and no one acqueinted with the subject can for a moment credit it.

(3) Here is another falsehood. He delivered no letter to Reynolds & Bateham, as we are assured by the gentlemen themselves.

(4) This is positively denied by Dr. Bradley, and besides, had he thus told him, he would not have taken the seed.

(5) This is a mere quibble. Dr. Bradley did not pretend that he saw Mr. Fancher and Mr. Rowe together. Mr. Rowe told Dr. Bradley he would take the seed if it was the genuine Morus multicaulis or Chinese mulberry seed. Mr. Fancher, who was at Dr. B.'s house, assured him of its genuineness in a manner that left not a doubt on Dr. B's mind but the seed was that of the Morus multicaulis, though he is not positive but his suspicions were lulled by Mr. Fancher's using the term *Chinese* mulberry instead of *Morus multicaulis*, as he supposed, as did every one one else, that they both meant the same thing.

(6) This question is easily solved. The gentleman alluded to was probably more suspicious than those who were cheated of their money, and it is fair to presume that he required a *warranty* of the genuineness of the seed, which would of course prevent the honest salesman from "receiving some profit of him."

The gentleman who sent us the annexed extracts, says: "The varnish for wood work is excellent, having used it myself. I also used it on the front of my brick house, where it has formed a coat impervious to water, and gave a handsome color. The churn dasher is a small matter, to be sure, but is most decidedly superior to the common one, and abridges the labor of churning fully one half, and lessens the time in the same proportion."

Varnish for Pales and coarse Wood Work.

Take any quantity of tar, and grind with it as much Spanish brown as it will bear, without rendering it too thick to be used as a paint or varnish, and then spread it on the pales or other wood as soon as convenient, for it quickly hardens by keeping.

This mixtrue must be laid on the wood to be varnished by a large brush, or house painters' tool; and the work should then be kept as free from dust and insects as possible, till the varnish be thoroughly dry. It will, if laid on smooth wood, have a very good gloss, and is an excellent preservation of it against moisture; on which account, as well as it being cheaper, it is far preferable to painting, not only for pales, but for weather-boarding, and all other kinds of wood-work for grosser purposes. Where the glossy brown color is not liked, the work may be made of a greyish brown by mixing a small proportion of white lead, or whiting and ivory black with the Spanish brown.—*Operative Mechanic.*

Improved Churn Dasher.

An improvement in the dasher of the common churn has been made, by which that kind of churn is considered by many to be, for common purposes, equal if not superior to any in use.

The dasher turns on the handle by being fixed to it by a pivot. The dasher is merely two cross pieces, say three inches square, put together by being let into each other, which then form four wings. These are cut beveling on each side, at an angle of forty-five degrees, so that they stand diagonally, the whole being very similar to the wings of the little windmills (so called,) which are set up on poles, to be turned by the wind.

As this dasher goes down in the milk, it turns one way on its pivot in the lower end of the handle, and as it comes up it turns the other way; and this produces an agitation of the milk better calculated for producing the butter than any method ever yet known. It is so efficacious in its operation, that the churning must be performed moderately, or the butter will come too soon, and be swelted, as it is technically called by some.

Mr. Fisher the inventor of this dasher, obtained a premium in England for the discovery. The churning with this dasher is not attended with that splashing of the milk, so troublesome in the churn with the common dasher.—*Nicholson's Farmer's Assistant.*

Notices of Culinary Vegetables,

New or recently introduced, worthy of General Cultivation in private Gardens or for the Market. By the CONDUCTOR.

WE continue our remarks upon this subject, with the hope of paving the way for the more general cultivation of improved varieties. We expect, by another season, to obtain more information respecting many new kinds which have originated in Britain and France, and which we have seen named in the catalouges of seedsmen; we are well aware that some which prove valuable in the mild climate of these countries are worthless, or scarcely worth growing here. But our seedsmen are enterprising, and we shall expect to see every thing new introduced; we shall therefore mention such as are said to be valuable, that those horticulturists who are ever doing good in the cause of gardening, and who with praiseworthy zeal spare neither time nor expense to ascertain the worth of any new variety of vegetable or fruit, may give them a trial; and if they find them to possess the merits which have recommended them to notice, to urge their general cultivation. We shall endeavor ourselves to prove all the kinds in our power, and the results we shall speedily lay before our readers.

A great variety of names of cabbages and lettuces are to be found in the seedsmens' catalogues, but many of them are synonymous; and in some instances, where twenty or thirty sorts are mentioned, not more than half are really different. We hope the London Horticultural Society will continue to arrange, classify and correct the nomenclature of all the most useful culinary vegetables; and none need it more than the lettuces. They might be put into groups, and these groups divided into sections, something in the following manner:—Common lettuces, first those with curled, and second those with smooth leaves, without heads; Cabbage lettuces, first white cabbage lettuces and, second green cabbage lettuces; Coss or ice lettuces, first white cosses, and secand green cosses. This is onlyan idea of the moment, for a method of grouping them together, and may be altered, improved or discarded for some other. A similar mode of classification might be adopted with cabbages. But we proceed to the enumeration of the varieties.

LETTUCES.—Many new varieties are named in some catalouges, but the qualities we are not informed of; they are stated, however, to be excellent. The following are some of them;—Naples cabbage, Royal cabbage, Meterelle cabbage, Grand Admirable, Versailles, Turkish and Red Chartreuse: we should prefer to give these a trial before we recommend them to general cultivation, for fear they should prove synonymous with older sorts. There are in cultivation for the market in the vicinity of Boston only four or five kinds, and, we presume, though we are not able to state, not many more in the vicinity of New York or Philadelphia. These are the early curled Silesia, Tennis Ball, Royal Cape, Hardy Green, and the Ice or common coss; but we have seen catalouges with upwards of *forty* varieties enumerated. We certainly do not believe that near all these are distinct, and if they were, they cannot possess individual merit enough for the cultivator, to put himself to the trouble of growing the whole number. This innumerable mass of names only tends to create confusion, without being of any permanet benefit. The coss lettuces are not grown to any extent in this country: whether it is owing to the peculiar climate, or from ignorance of the mode of managing the plants, we are unable the to say: we have never seen any of very great excellence, though their cultivation was attended with much care, and we are inclined to believe it is from the former cause: our warm and dry summers induce a rapid growth, and the plants run up to seed before their heads are matured.

Imperial.—Under this name we have cultivated a variety which deserves to be extensively grown; the heads are large and solid, and the plants are not so apt to run up to seed as some other sorts. It approximates somewhat to the kind cultivated as the Royal Cape, but is superior to that. We can highly recommend it.

Early Dwarf Head.—This is another sort which we have found to be worthy of general cultivation for an early crop. The heads are small but very solid, and in this respect it has the advantage of the old kind known as the Tennis ball: it is, also, a more delicate looking lettuce than the latter, and its heads attain perfection at quite as early a period.

The varieties of lettuces first named in this article we hope to give some account of at the end of the season. Those of our friends who know any thing of their merits will confer a favor by communicating such information to us at an early period.

CABBAGES.—The early Dutch, early York, Drumhead, Savoy and Red Dutch varieties, have been so long almost exclusively cultivated, and the names have become so familiar to market gardeners, that it is almost impossible to persuade them to try any new sort. As long as the purchasers of these vegetables are satisfied with such as are brought to market, it is of little consequence to the raiser wether they are an old or new variety; they *sell* well, and that is sufficient: they do not take into consideration the great difference in the production of a crop from a given quantity of land; and rarely deem it of sufficient importance even to try the experiment, to see what variety is the most profitable in this respect. With vegetables, as with fruits, there must be a demand for superior sorts before the market gardeners will make exertions to raise such. Until the Urbaniste, Passe Colmar, and other such pears were known, the Messire Jean was a saleable fruit; but the latter is now thought but little better than an Iron pear; so it will be with vegetables: the merits of new kinds must be made known, and the zealous and industrious marketman will cultivate a few of the more choice with the common, until the former will be alone demanded, and the latter be thrown aside as unworthy of growth.

Large Pancalier Green Savoy of Tours.—This is a fine variety of the Savoy, and deserving of extensive cultivation for winter use. During the season of 1834 we raised several plants, but the early setting in of winter prevented their attaining their full size; they were, however, sufficiently grown to warrant us in recommending this new kind as very superior.

As sorts worthy of trial we would mention the early Dwarf Russian, the Dwarf Portugal and the Hounslow cabbage; the two first are recommended by Mr. Gordon of the London Horticultural Society's garden, and the latter is said to be a new and fine sort, lately raised, and the seed of which is not yet in the catalouges of the English seedsmen. It can probably be procured another season.

In addition to the above we find the following in some catalouges:—Early Royal Dwarf, (producing two crops in the season,) and Monstrous French Savoy, both of which are strongly recommended.

BROCOLLIS.—These are not yet cultivated to much extent; but they are liked more now than formerly, and we have no doubt will soon be in great demand: they are easier grown than cauliflowers, and are equally as goodwhen cooked. The best sort is said to be the new Russian drawf. The purple Cape answers well for a general crop.

CELERY.—The old white sort continues to be generally grown; several new sorts have been introduced, but they have not been grown only in private gardens. This fine vegetable is not yet produced in much perfection; the roots are small, and, generally, commosed of a mass of weak, spindling and tasteless, shoots, instead of large strong ones, brittle, tender, and of fine flavor. The old system of growing this estimable vegetable, in *trenches*, is now exploded, and the more rational mode of treating it like other plants is beginning to be practised here. We hope certainly, for the credit of what knowledge we possess in gardening, to see celery grown in greater perfection, whether old or new sorts.

The Italian and Kentucky varieties are stated to be the best; we have never tried these, and the names are new to us; those which we can recommend are the *Giant Red and White*, both excellent: they may be grown to the weight of eight or ten pounds a root in a good soil and with proper care.

RADISHES.—Some new varieties have been lately produced, which are highly esteemed, and are recommended as superior to the old sorts; they are mostly of French origin. The following variety is stated to possess excellent qualities:—

The Radis rose demi-longue.—It is of a fine bright scarlet color, and is intermediate between the long and round rooted kinds. It is stated to be very earley, handsome in appearance, of excellent quality, and to remain longer in porfection than any of the long rooted varieties: it is well adapted for growing in frames, and, probably, for early forcing. —*Boston Mag. of Horticulture.*

Importance of Agricultnre.

If the whole population of the Union should be collected upon New-England, if her commerce and manufactures were then to be increased in still greater proportion than this increase of the population, from what shores, and by what navies should the provisions for her supply be freighted? England, on an extent of territory considerably less than that of New-England, contains a population equal to that of the whole United States, at the last census. Yet such is her confidence in the resources and products of her own agriculture, that the importation of all such articles as they can supply is restrained. How wonderful is the spectacle, when having provided for her own consumption, we see that narrow island, loaded and crowded with its millions, exeelling the world in arts and commerce, imparting from the stores of its abundant fertility, grain for the food of the people scattered over this broad continent. What an illustration is this of what agriculture may be made to accomplish! Yet all the improvements that have made the agriculture of that country so productive, date back to a period little beyond the last half century. Before this time land was looked upon as a source of power, rather than of revenue. The object of cultivation was a mere and a very wretched subsistence. The only modes of cultivation, were those which descended, like their religion and their laws, from their ancestors.

Such, however, since that time, has been the progress of improvement, it is now doubtful, whether, with all the advantages of labor-saving machinery, the advances made in manufactures have much exceeded those made in agriculture. In the meantime, the increase of her population has only been equalled by that of the United States. The stock to be maintained from the products of the soil has multiplied in a still greater ratio. A greater luxuriance in the productions of the earth, the fruit of a richer culture, has added to the size and improved the symmetry of the domestic animals. At the beginning of the last century, the average gross weight of the cattle brought to the market in Smithfield, did not exceed three hundred and seventy pounds, and that of sheep, twenty-eight pounds; the present average weight of cattle in the same market, is eight hundred pounds, and of sheep eighty pounds. And the limits of improvement are by no means supposed to be attained. It is the opinion of practical men, best acquainted with the subject, that the raw produce of the Island might well nigh be doubled, without any greater proportional expense being incurred in the production.

Previous to 1763, no improvements had been made in the agriculture of Scotland. There was no rotation of crops; fallows were unknown; the process and the implements were alike wretched; neither turneps, clover, or potatoes, had been so much as heard of, but corn followed corn in unbroken succession. To introduce the new systems which havs been attended with so much improvement, has been the work of a few names, as well entitled to the memory and honors of posterity, as any that are borne on the pages of history. It will be the dawn of a brighter day to this interest, when more adequate justice is done by public opinion, to the merits and services of its benefactors. The title of Father of Scottish Agriculture, conferred on William Dawson, was an expression of public gratitude, scarcely less honorable to his countrymen than to him. By the system of culture which he introduced, the production has grown to be twelve times greater than formerly, while the fertility of the soil is kept up with a proportionate increase of profits.—[Hazen's Address to the Essex Agricultural Society.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

Management of Bees.

Mr. Tucker—Your correspondent is a great lover of Honey Bees, and has kept them for the last ten or twelve years, during which period, notwithstanding much attention to his hives, he has had to deplore the loss of many, by the inroads of their most insidious, invincible, and destructive enemy, the Bee Moth or Web Worm, in which alone he has found to exist the sole obstacle to keeping bees with profit and satisfaction. It has therefore been and is now a great desideratum with your correspondent and with many bee lovers and raisers of his acquaintance, to discover some mode of preventing the ravages of this wily foe to the prosperity of the industrious bee. Hitherto they have not found out a thorough preventive, such an one as will enable the owner of bees to keep them now with as little trouble as they cost our fathers and grand-fathers before the web worm was known.

The mode of guarding bees against the attacks of this worm which your correspondent has found most effectual, is that of simply raising the hive during the warm season of the year, by a pebble or block under each corner, so that it will stand about three fourths of an inch from the bench, and then slipping thereunder a piece of lath or very narrow shingle, under which the worms are seen to harbor, requiring the bee keeper every morning to look for and crush them, keeping all cracks about and between the hives, where there are top hives, tightly puttied up. This method, if carefully followed, would be almost an effectual remedy, but when there are many hives kept, its execution thoroughly would be too great a tax on the farmer's time, and would moreover expose him very frequently to the danger of being stung by his bees. It is all important in this mode of management to have the hives so located as to render an easy approach to the hives from the rear practicable, indeed it is generally better to have the bench that supports the hives so placed, that they can be conveniently examined on all sides.

Your correspondent has tried the plan of placing the hive on a flat stone, without the desired effect—the worms being generated thereon as on the wooden stand.

He has, during the last year, kept some of his bees in a dark, tight apartment in a garret, about thirty feet from the ground, having united four strong swarms into one colony, but there also he found that the web worms numerously abounded in about a month after the bees were introduced, being generated among the small particles of wax and other matter which in that time had collected to the thickness of about half an inch on the floor, immediately under that part of the ceiling of the garret to which the bees had fastened their comb. Thus proving that the moth or miller flies higher in search of a place for the deposite of its eggs, than some persons suppose.

Your correspondent has yet to try a plan said to be successfully practiced in Louisiana, of placing the hives (made rather longer than usual) directly on the earth, on which it is said the worm will not be produced. He had it also in contemplation to try a hive made of red cedar boards placed on a stand of the same wood, thinking that possibly a contact with this wood may be as much avoided by the miller, from whose egg the bee worm is produced, as it is thought to be by the clothes moth.

A bee hive has recently been patented, about which much glass is used, the patentee alledging that the bee moths have a great aversion to glass or metal, so that perhaps the simple placing of the hive on a surface of tin, sheet iron or zinc, might be effectual.

In conclusion your correspondent indulges the hope, that there may be a plan in use by some of the numerous readers of the Genesee Farmer, in the management of their bees, which successfully counteracts the evil complained of, without requiring the constant attention the method he has described as most efficient demands; he therefore hopes that this communication will draw the attention of such persons to the subject, so that if there be a method by which these rascally bee destroyers can be easily defeated, bee raisers may all be informed of it.

Dist. of Columbia, 1837. A [would be] Farmer.

Live Fences.

Mr. Editor—The increasing scarcity of timber for fencing, and the short duration of the common rail fences when materials for their construction can be found, has induced many farmers to look with some anxiety to the future, and begin to enquire what measures for enclosing and securing their fields it would be the most advisable to adopt. But two courses seem to present themselves; the stone wall and the live fence or hedge. Over a large part of Western New-York, the first cannot be had except at a very great expence, and we have no knowledge that the last has ever succeeded to such an extent or certainty as to justify its general adoption. Besides it does not seem to be clearly ascertained what kind of tree or shrub would succeed the best with us for the purpose of making fence; some proposing the varieties of thorn, some the red cedar, and some the three thorned acacia or honey locust. All have been tried to some extent I believe, yet the result of the experiments have not been laid before the public, except in a few instances. Perhaps there are few ways in which farmers and others who have tried making live fences, could confer a greater benefit on others than by making full reports of what they have done, for the Farmer. I would therefore in the name of thousands of my brother farmers request those *practically* acquainted with the matter to give us the results of their experience: stating the kind of tree or shrub used, the kind of soil and exposure, the method of planting, and whether the process was successful or otherwise, the time since it was planted, and the present state of the fence. From a limited observation it would seem that the thorns used abroad and introduced here, are not exactly adapted to our climate, or that from some other cause they frequently fail. If the three-thorned locust should be found sufficiently hardy and adapted to our soils, it would probably be superior to most if not all other trees for the purpose of making an impassable fence. I have a few trees of this kind which have been growing some ten or twelve years, and passed our winters without injury until the last, when the tops of the largest and most vigorors suffered severely. The smaller ones were unhurt. Perhaps by adopting the plan recommended in the following extract of a letter from Judge Buel, and confining them to a low growth, they may be placed beyond the reach of danger from our winters. The Judge says:

"I feel a strong confidence, that a substantial fence may be grown from the honey or three-thorned locust, in six, or at most seven years, from the seed, and at a less expence than it will take to build and maintain any good fence two years. Upon this last point, however, I am not prepared to give data—yet I will hazard a calculation. Twenty plants are amply sufficient for a rod, and of course 1000 plants will plant 50 rods. The 1000 quicks at one or two years old, will cost $5. Three men will easily plant them in a day. Allow a day and a half every year for cleaning and clipping the 50 rods. This will require nine day's labor for the six years. Estimate the labor at one dollar per day, and it gives for the labor and plants $17, or 34 cents a rod, as the expence of growing and planting a live and permanent fence, proof against the depredations of boys and bulls. Treble this sum and call the expence one dollar a rod, what a pittance it is compared with the advantages afforded by a fence of this description. The lowest price of a post and board fence is $1 per rod. It will last twelve years and requires 5 per cent to mend and keep it in repair. I have used no extra fence in protecting the hedge. I plant near an existing partition fence and exclude cattle while the growth is tender. Cattle will seldom eat browse while they have good pasture."

This was written some five or six years since, and many others as well as Judge Buel were about that time engaged in the growth of hedges; and can of course *now* speak conclusively of the best plants, and the probability of success. These are the men, who on the subject of live fences should speak out, and by their wisdom and experience, remove the doubts, enlighten the ignorance, and confer a lasting benefit on many a

Young Farmer.

Onondaga Co. Feb. 1837.

Objections Continued.—No. VI.

We are not unaware that many of the sentiments expressed in our last essay, are at a wide variance with popular opinion; yet we think our positions are sustained by universal experience. In what locations or under what circumstances are roads generally found to be in the worst condition? We answer, and it seems to us we shall be met with a general responce—the worst roads are to be found in places where pathmasters have been to work, especially where they have made that indiscreet and extravagant use of the plough and scraper of which we complain. There are, undoubtedly, some locations at which it may be necessary to elevate the main track of roads above the natural surface of the ground. This will happen when roads are to be made on ground lying so low as to be liable to be overflowed with water. But in such cases the elevations should be composed of materials differing widely from such as can be taken from gutters opened at their sides. A process like that of turnpiking may be necessary too, in ravines or hollows, in which water can have no passage off on either side. In such cases there must be side gutters to conduct the water downwards, until it comes to a place where it can be turned off. We grant, therefore, some exceptions, although as a general rule we object to the practice of constructing roads after the manner of turnpikes. We object to this not only nor chiefly because it involves a heavy and needless expense, but because, in most cases, and always when the soil is like that which prevails in Western New-York, it makes bad roads. The practice of constructing roads in the form of turnpikes is objectionable for several reasons which have not been suggested.

1st. Roads constituted in that form are generally if not always composed of bad materials, and the materials, bad as they may be, are rendered worse by being broken and intermixed, as they are by the operations of the plough and scraper. Elevated roads are generally composed of two strata of soil, or two layers of surface earth. On the line of the honored track, the natural soil is, in general suffered to remain where it was, though not often without being disturbed to its disadvantage. This is covered with another stratum or layer of soil, taken from the side gutters. Here then is accumulated a pile, frequently a deep pile, of heterogenous matter, much of which is of vegetable origin. Of such materials it is impossible to make good roads. Clods, muck, and earth containing many vegetable remains, are among the most unfit materials to be used in the construction of roads. And yet these are the very substances of which many of the roads in the country, perhaps the major part of them, are composed.

Another objection which we offer to the practice of making roads in the form of turnpikes is, that it limits travel to a narrow space, and thus renders nearly useless, sometimes entirely so, all the other parts of roads. The deep side gutters which generally exist, in connexion with roads formed in this manner, impose on travelers inconvenient restrictions. The roads too, as traveling is limited to nearly one set of tracks, are subjected to a servitude of needless severity. Although it may in most cases be proper and expedient to take special care of one central track, to make it good and keep it so, yet we think traveling should not in ordinary cases, be restricted to this. It would we are satisfied, be far better, in all cases where the form and texture of the ground will admit of it, to bring the whole road into requisition, clear it of obstructions, smooth its surface, and thus render it fit for the use of travelers. This would in most cases cost much less than to plough and throw up, as the practice is, while the advantages resulting from it would be very great.

In closing this part of our subject, it may be usuful to make some explanatory remarks. It is not supposed, that throwing up roads, and thus giving them an elevated and convex form, does, in all conditions of the ground produce the like disastrous effects. In many instances, its effects are not disastrous, in any degree. When the ground is gravelly and dry, where it contains only, or chiefly earthy substances without vegetable intermixture, roads may be constructed in the manner of which we are

speaking, and be rendered in a good measure, substantial and durable. In such cases, the evil complained of, consists chiefly in the misapplication of labor, and not so much in damages to the roads. But what we maintain is, that even in the cases here supposed, the expensive labor of ploughing, ditching, and throwing up with the scraper, is altogether useless. On ground answering to this description, roads equally good, to say the least, and in several respects more pleasant and convenient can be made, without these laborious operations, and with very little expense. D. B.

Marcellus, Onondaga County, February, 1837.

On the Culture of Peas.

Mr. Tucker—The season will soon come when the Farmer must resume his toils to provide for another winter; and as the two preceding summers have been unproductive in relation to corn and wheat, and may continue so for seasons to come, I think it a duty I owe to society, especially to the agricultural department, to communicate my method of raising peas, as they are a good substitute for Indian corn for feeding cattle, sheep, horses and swine, and they generally produce better in cold seasons than in hot; and if the farmer has a surplus over his own wants, they always sell more readily than corn, and for an equal if not better price.

About eighteen years ago, I had two acres of ground prepared for peas, and as I was called from home the morning I had calculated to sow them, my farmer made the inquiry how he should sow them, not being used to raising peas. I supposed he meant whether in drills or broad cast; and I replied, "just as you sow wheat." I left him; but he wished to know how much seed he should sow on the acre—and he sowed 1¼ bushels to the acre. The custom with farmers at that time was to sow three or four bushels on the acre, and the product was generally from ten to 15 bushels the acre. After I supposed my peas were up I made a visit to the field, and to my surprise found them so thin that I could have walked over the field without treading on a vine, and called the man to know how much seed he put on; and he said "just as you told me, two bushels and a half." I smiled at the misunderstanding, and said, "well we will let it be for an experiment;" and a profitable one it was. I gathered from the two acres seventy-six bushels and one half of beautiful peas. The kind of pea was the small yellow, which is the only profitable one for the farmer. The green pea and the marrowfat are fine for the table, but not for feed. I have, since the above experiment, followed it out to this time, and with satisfactory results, and from me almost the whole town have learned to raise the pea with profit. Our average crops are, one year with another, about twenty bushels product to one of seed. One observation further is needed: Many farmers mix oats with their seed peas, under an idea that the oats will keep the pea from falling; but it is a mistaken notion, it does not; but seems to weaken the pea vine and almost destroys the crop. Two quarts of oats mixed and sowed with a bushel of peas will reduce the crop to one half of what would otherwise have been produced. This has been fully ascertained by experiment.

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On the Culture of Wheat.

I see by your papers that some controversy yet remains in regard to the transmutation of wheat to chess. The idea is unphilosophical, and I would almost say ridiculous. It was thirty-nine years last October since I moved into the town now called Danby, and commenced farming. Finding what little wheat there was in the country was mixed with more or less of chess, I inquired how it should be so in a new country. They told me that the wheat when hurt by the winter produced chess, and also if it was fed off by sheep or geese; and one man told me that it would not grow from the seed. I therefore picked out a little chess and sowed it in a mellow spot of ground, and in a few days found it up and flourishing. I had prepared new fallow and went 16 or 18 miles to find clean seed, and found it. The winter was very hard and killed several little patches of wheat. I watched the vacant spots with care, to see the chess appear if winter killing would produce it; but not one stool appeared, and from that day to this I have not been troubled with chess, without it was sown with the wheat.

Smut and the Hessian fly have been my greatest wheat enemies, yet for fifteen years I have had but one crop spoiled by them, or even injured. A gentleman, a Quaker, was at my house, to whom I was relating that my wheat crops had been somewhat injured occasionally by the above two enemies. He said they were easily overcome. It seemed with him rather a secret, but at last he condescended to inform me. It was to soak seed wheat in a strong brine of common salt and niter for twelve hours or more; then after draining, sift on the wet seed fresh slacked lime, sufficient to cover the seed all over, which was done by working it through with a rake or shovel, and is better to lie until thoroughly dry before sowing. From that day to this I have prepared my seed as above. Except in one instance I have had no trouble with smut or the fly since.

It would be well to communicate the circumstances of the above exception. My seed had been prepared in the above way for several years, and one of my farmers finding that he had no trouble from the smut or fly, sowed five acres without preparing his seed, on a fine piece of fallowed ground. It made a fine growth before winter, passed the winter uninjured, and on the first of May appeared very fine; but about the 20th of May it began to turn yellow, and about the first of June I went into the field to see what had befallen the wheat. It had lost its beautiful appearance, and I found it infested by the fly, and so fully that one third of it never headed out, and it did not produce five bushels to the acre. Since that time I have uniformly prepared my seed as above, and my crops have never been injured.

I have seen some accounts in the Genesee Farmer heretofore, of preparing seed wheat as above stated, but not with so long repeated results with such perfect uniformity, with the striking exception above noticed. As to the order in which the fly propagates itself, I have seen nothing satisfactory, but I have supposed that the nit was deposited on the new forming berry by a winged insect. I have supposed that the chrysalis remains in the state we find it at the time of and before harvest, until the following spring, or until about the time the wheat blossoms, when it bursts its bonds and becomes a winged insect, and deposits its nit or egg on the forming berry. If this idea is correct, I can see how it is that brine and lime can produce a cure, by destroying the gum; otherwise I cannot see what protection or benefit it could be, on the common idea that it is deposited in the blade in the progress of vegetation.

I transmit to you the above facts without theory, thinking that facts are more profitable to the agriculturist than theories. Lewis Beers.

Danby, Tompkins Co. N. Y. February, 1837.

The Difference.

In the north of Germany, and in all the countries bordering on the Baltic, the quantity of ardent spirit, or brandy as it is there called, that is drank, is astonishing, and would hardly be credited by those who had not witnessed such excessive drinking. This brandy is distilled from the potato, that root being deemed better for this purpose than grain. The consequence is, that while we on this side the Atlantic eat our potatoes or feed them to our cattle, and manufacture our grain into wet ruin, the Europeans drink their potatoes, and send their grain to supply the demand in this country. For our parts we should prefer having the potatoes made into sugar, as can easily be done, and having the grain used for food, instead of being converted into whisky; and such we think would be the voice of a majority of those who are now puzzled to procure their Bread.

Great Meeting in Philadelphia.

We have with pleasure examined the Report made at the meeting in Philadelphia, on the subject of silk culture.—The committee have no hesitation in saying that the Silk Culture in the middle and northern States at no distant period will rival the cotton aud rice crops of the south—

That the quality of silk obtained from American cocoons is equal to that of Italy and that it can be made at less expense in America than in Europe and that a large profit may be realised, even at the low price of three dollars per pound—

That three hundred and ten good cocoons will weigh a pound—

That when cocoons shall be raised in abundance they may be afforded at 12½ cents per pound, and that the raising of them even at that price will be a profitable concern, and as lucrative to our farmers as the growing of cotton by the southern planters at 19 cents per pound—

That the present price or value of foreign raw silk is for

Bengal, - - - - - - - -	$4 25 to 6.
China, - - - - - - - -	$5 40 to 6.
Italian, - - - - - - - -	$6 00 to 7.

That although labour in America is much higher than in Europe—yet when American ingenuity shall be as faithfully applied to the structure and improvement of silk machinery as it has been to the construction of cotton and woolen machinery that we shall more than compete with our rival European manufactures, especially as the articles we shall first bring into market will principally consist of plain staple goods, such as stuff for vesting, sewing silk, plain ribbons, pocket handkerchiefs—the machinery for which need not cost over one eighth the expense of machinery for a cotton factory to turn out the value of goods producing an equal or even greater profit. And when made by power loom, and of American silk, may yield a profit of 25 to 30 per cent.

The amount of sewing silk used annually in the United States is ammazing; and to manufacture even enough of this article to supply the demand, capital to almost any amount could be profitably employed, and with only little expense of machinery.

Remarks.—We give our unqualified approbation of the sentiments embodied in the committee's Report. It is worthy of the perusal of every silk grower in the United States and every friend to its prosperity. That the manufacture of silk at the North will yet become as important to us as the cotton and rice in the south we verily believe.

The superiority of American silk is acknowledged by the best judges. Silk made in a high northern latitude is always considered superior to that grown in southern climates. This fact is well established in China. The dealers say that in Canton silk grown in the northern district is uniformly 20 per cent higher than that grown in the most southern districts.

It is confidently belived that silk will yet be grown and manufactured in America at less expense than in Europe, and that we shall export not only the raw material but the staple article made from it at a good profit.

We think that raw silk may yet be made at a price even less than 3 dollars by the pound, probably at about 2 dollars.

The people of Massachusetts under the protection of government or State bounty, are privileged above most others, being allowed one dollar for every ten pounds, or ten cents per pound for all cocoons by them raised. Also 50 cents for the reeling of every pound, and 50 cents for the throwing or twisting of every pound—making two dollars bounty on every pound sewing silk, nearly or quite enough to pay all the expense of rasing the cocoons—reeling and twisting, leaving every pound of silk a clear profit to the grower.

The Philadelphia Committee allow 2480 cocoons to make a pound of raw silk. This is a generous allowance, perhaps a medium quantity. But worms well fed will yield cocoons, 2000 of which will yield a pound of silk.—We are confident that good American sewing silk will fetch *as much* in market as the best Italian—our merchant tailors even prefer it.

What better profit can the yankee farmer desire, who from cocoons of his own raising, can reel and make sewing silk which will readily sell at 10 dollars by the pound, and when he can take at least 100 pounds of silk from an acre set with Chinese mulberry? Let posterity, nay let the year 1840 or '42 decide the question, and we think a few individuals will do it the next year.—*North. Cour.*

Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture.

We make the following extracts from the 2d vol. of the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of this state, published in 1823:

Sensible of the necessity of being in season, I began planting the 9th of May, and planted *something less* than an inch deep, because the ground was very moist. Anxious to ascertain the best method of growing this root, we prepared our ground in three different ways, viz. in 4 foot ridges, drill manured, 30 inch ridges, manured in the same manner, and thirdly, on a level, manured promiscuously. On each four foot ridge, I planted two rows, about 8 or 10 inches apart: on the narrow ridges, but one row; on the level, the rows were from 12 to 16 inches apart. There was but a few days difference, in the time of planting the wide ridges and a part of the narrow ones, yet that difference was conspicuous till the middle of September, when thelast planted ones came up with the first, so that they have a uniform aspect, save that those on the single row ridges seem rather the most thrifty, and have by far the advantage, in point of size. A few, we planted as late as the first of June, some as late as the 25th of May, but they have clearly demonstrated the utilityof planting earlier.

But to proceed more regularly with our three modes of cultivation, the *double rowed ridges* are rather less trouble in the outset, because you have but one drill to manure for two rows of carrots; it is otherwise with the single ridges; but when we come to the weeding, we shall find the labour vastly in favour of the single ridges, inasmuch as the plough is a more expeditious weed killer than the hoe. After the first hoeing of the single ridges, the plough does nearly all the labour; add to this, the importance of having the ground frequently mellowed, on each side of the row, while the double row ridge can have it moved on only one side of each row; there is a space of 8 or 10 inches, between the rows, that must be kept clean by the hoe, to the manifest danger of the plants, especially while small. As to those planted on a level, I dislike to say much about them; it is a mode too tedious to merit a recommendation, though I doubt not, that on a soil naturally inclined to the light, as great a qantity can be raised as in any other way, but it is a vexatious job; the hoe and bended back must do all.

Very different is it with the single ridge method. When the plants have been up 15 or 20 days, they should be hoed and thinned to the distance of 4, 6, or 8 inches apart; four inches is full close enough, and six inches is better; eight is not too much for a great product, if the land be very rich; depend on it, there is nothing lost by giving them plenty of room. If the business of thining be delayed, till the plants have attained the size of one's finger, the labor will be four times as much as at the time of first hoeing. I am not very good to work, and yet I can hoe and thin ¼ of an acre in a day, when the plants are small.

After this work is done, nothing more is to be dreaded; the other hoeings are mere play spells. After the second hoeing, we introduced the plough into our field, and made use of it as often as it was required to check the growth of weeds; the first, and mayhap the second ploughing, will not admit of turning the furrow from the row; but as soon as the plants have taken root, so as to support themselves, I take a very narrow plough, and turn the furrow from the row, letting the land side come as near to the right hand side of the row as possible, without disturbing the plants; after I have gone through the field in this manner, I set the plough in where I left off, and retrace my steps, turing the furrow to the ridge; after this, I go through with a pretty close toothed rake, and comb up the tops that happened to get buried by the plough.

The double rows were managed in a manner similar to the single or 30 inch rows, so that the same mode of ploughing applies in either case.

I am decidedly in favour of the single ridges, first, because they are cultivated with less expense; secondly, they are more productive by the acre. We have not far from an acre and a quarter of carrots this year, and if we are not grossly mistaken, we shall have 600 bushels to the acre; we have taken up several rows that exceed that ratio; those planted on the level, are the least productive of any.

The land on which this crop is growing, is not in a condition to produce more than 40 bushels of corn to the acre; so here are 15 bushels of carrots to one of corn; and 2½, or at most 3 bushels of carrots, will make as much beef, pork, mutton, milk, or horse-flesh, as one bushel of corn. The expense of cultivating an acre, need not exceed $20, after the ground is manured; say $5 for the expense of ploughing up and manuring, and $10 more for the rent of the land; here then are 600 bushels for $35, less than 6 cents per bushel. My calculations are certainly not wild. I have laid the expense full *high*, and the amount of the crop full *low*. I am *confident* of being able to grow 800 or a thousand bushels to the acre, even on our rough, uneven land, yea, even in Poundridge. Why, then, is not this plant well worthy of cultivation. The labouring man, who has but 10 or 15 acres of land, might make himself an independent farmer, by proper attention to the root cultivation; his land would soon become rich, and instead of being the servant of others, he might serve himself alone.

What, then, is the objection to this kind of farming; does any one want experience, let him seek it by small trials, say ¼ of an acre for the beginning, and if he employs good land, good seed, and good cultivation, my word for it he will be highly gratified with the result. If the want of an implement to sow the seed is an objection, for $15 he may have his object obviated.

I am far, however, from supposing, that the cultivation of carrots will come into general use at once, but I believe that good policy would induce the cultivation of them to a small extent, though not to the exclusion of other crops; every farmer might cultivate half an acre, or an acre, without interruption to his ordinary business.

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My calves are generally fed for three or four days with new milk from the cows; they are then fed for three or four weeks with such skimmed milk as is not soured, a little warmed, and afterwards the milk from the dairy is given to them in the same manner that it is given to the hogs, for about five months; after which they are fed through the winter (without shelter) in the same manner the dairy cows are fed; and as each calf through the summer consumes about as much milk as would, if given to hogs, make 100 lbs. of pork, I calculate that in the fall they cost $5 each, and to winter them they cost $5 more. And it is worth about $10 to carry them through the second year, when they are good cows; and at three years old, my stock, raised in this way, are excellent cows and oxen, and are worth more than those that cost $30 at a year old, unless the same expensive feeding is kept up.—*Levi M'Kean, of Dutchess.*

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On Fining Maple Sugar.

The Sweet obtained from the maple tree is undoubtedly the purest known: but from mismanagement in the manufacture of it, it frequently becomes very impure. Its value is lessened, while the expence of making it is increased. I am sensible that the method which I shall recommend is not altogether a new one, and that it is more by attending to some apparently minute and trivial circumstances in the operation, than to any new plan, that my sugar is so good. Much has been written upon, and many useful improvements have been made, in that part of the process which relates to tapping the trees, and gathering and evaporating the sap, &c. but still if the final operation is not understood, there will be a deficiency in the quality of the sugar. I shall confine myself to that part of the operation which relates to reducing the syrup to sugar, as it is of the first importance. My process is this:—When the syrup is reduced to the consistence of West-India molasses, I set it away till it is perfectly cold, and then mix with it the clarifying matter, which is milk or eggs. I prefer eggs to milk, because, when heated, the whole of it curdles; whereas milk produces only a small portion of curds. The eggs should be thoroughly beaten, and effectually mixed with the syrup while cold. The syrup should then be heated till just before it would boil, when the curd rises, bringing with it every impurity, even the colouring matter, or a great portion of it, which it had recived from the smoke, kettles, buckets, or reservoirs. The boiling should be checked, and the scum carefully removed, when the syrup should be slowly turned into a thick woolen strainer, and left to run through at its leisure. I would remark, that a great proportion of the sugar that is made in our country, is not strained after cleansing. This is an error. If examined in a wine glass, innumerable minute, and almost imperceptible particles of curd, will be seen floating in it, which, if not removed, render it liable to burn, and otherwise injure the taste and colour of it. A flannel strainer does this much better than a linen one. It is indeed *indispensable.* As to the quantity of eggs necessary, one pint to a pailful of syrup is amply sufficient, and half as much will do very well. I now put my syrup into another kettle, which has been made perfectly clean and *bright*, when it is placed over a quick but solid fire, and soon rises, but is kept from overflowing by being laded with a long dipper. When it is sufficiently reduced, (I ascertain this by dropping it from the point of a knife, while hot, into one inch of cold water—If done, it will not immediately mix with the water, but lies at the bottom in a round flat drop,) it is taken from the fire, and he foaming allowed to subside. A thick white scum, which is useable, is removed, and the sugar turned into a cask placed on an inclined platform, and left undisturbed for six weeks or longer, when it should be tapped in the bottom, and the molasses drawn off. It will drain perfectly dry in a few days.

The sugar made in this manner is very nearly as white as lump sugar, and beautfully grained. We have always sold ours at the highest price of Muscovadoes; and even when these sugars have sold at eighteen cents, ours found a ready market at twenty. Two hands will sugar off 250 lbs. in a day. From the scum taken off in cleansing, I usually make, by diluting and recleansing, one sixth as much sugar as I had at first, and of an equal quality.

It is not of much consequence as it regards the quality of the sugar, whether care be taken to keep the sap clean or not. The points in which the greatest error is committed, are, neglecting to use a flannel strainer, to strain after cleansing—to have the sugaring kettle properly cleaned—and to remove the white scum from the *sugar.—E. W. Clark, of Oswego.*

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On the Management of Sheep:

There are two subjects, connected with the raising of sheep, to which I beg leave to direct your attention. The one is, the most proper time of the year to turn the bucks into the flock—the other is, the shearing of lambs. On the former subject my practice differs from most farmers. I am an advocate for raising early lambs. The practice of keeping the bucks away till the fore part of November, I believe pernicious, and one cause why so many flocks degenerate. It is unnatural. Providence has pointed out the best season for animals to breed; at that time the females are in season, and I do not believe we shall gain any thing by altering the course of nature. We suffer every other animal to take its own course. My arguments in favor of the practice of suffering the bucks to lie with the flock during the whole season, are the following:—When the bucks are turned into a flock late in the season, so many of the ewes are in season at the same time, that the offspring are feeble. The cold winds and frequent storms of the spring, together with the difficulty of keeping sheep confined at that time of the year, I have found more destructive to lambs than the cold nights of winter. It is also more difficult to keep late lambs over the next winter. Early lambs are also more apt to have lambs the first year. My practice is to keep my sheep sheltered from rain by open sheds, and shut up the sheep and lambs about one week in a warm stable; and when they are a month old, they will eat hay with the flock. But the sheep must be continually kept up with corn and succulent vegetables, or they will neither give milk for their lambs, or bear fine wool.

There is one more benefit which arises from the practice of raising early lambs, which is, the opportunity it gives for shearing them in the summer.

I have had two years' experience in that practice, and am much pleased with it. My wool averaged, when washed perfectly clean, twenty ounces to the lamb, and sold for fifty cents a pound. The fleeces of the yearlings, having been well washed on the

sheep's back, average about two pounds and a half. The wool was the best I ever sheared. It was of short staple, but even, and exceedingly fine and soft. It is well known to the growers of fine wool, that the fleeces of yearling sheep are not good, because the outer ends of the wool are coarse and dead. Hence it is necessary to clip such fleeces, before they can be manufactured into fine cloth. This evil is wholly remedied by shearing the lambs.

The time for shearing lambs is generally supposed to be about the first of August; but if lambs are allowed to fall in the winter, I think that almost a month too late. They ought to be sheared as early as possible, that the succeeding fleece may have more time to grow, and that the lamb may be eased of his "cumbrous load," before the hot weather is in a measure past.

I submit these remarks with diffidence, as I am not much accustomed to writing; and especially as my ideas, in one particular, differ from those of most of my brethren in the profession.—*President of the Agricultural Society of Steuben County.*

On the Management of Cows.

Having formerly kept a large number of cows, I observed many amongst them that dried up their milk so early in the fall, that they were not profitable, while others, with the same keeping, gave milk in plenty until late in the season. I likewise have often heard my neighbors observe, that some of their cows, though very good in the fore part of the season, dried up of their milk so early, that they were unprofitable, and they should have to put them off; I accordingly thought it expedient to find out the cause, if possible: and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk; and by many experiments since, I have found that young cows, the first year they give milk, may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time required, say from the first of May to the first of February following, and will give milk late always after, with careful milking. But if they are let to dry up of their milk early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up their milk each preceding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time I have had them dried up of their milk much past that time in any preceding year. In 1820, I had two heifers, which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle, I set a boy to milk them for the season, (which is often done the first season, on account of their having small teats:) he was careless, and dried them both off in August. Although I felt satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards, yet I took it upon me the following year to milk them myself, and give them good feed, but to no purpose. I could not make them give milk much past the same time they dried the year before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves, until near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we will milk them.—*R. Woodward, of Suffolk.*

Trifolium Incarnatum.

This fine variety of clover appears to be attracting much deserved attention in England, and many experiments are being made with respect to the proper mode of cultivating it. The plan pursued there by many persons of setting it on ploughed land seems to be giving way to a more certain and practicable mode of culture. A writer in the Farmer's Magazine, who signs himself "A Constant reader" gives the result of a series of experiments which he had made, that, so far as they go, would establish the fact that, to ensure success to a crop of this luxuriant and nutritious grass it is necessary it should either be sown stubble or grass-sward. He remarks that in September, 1834, he sowed three small pieces of light land; one of which he mowed green for horses and never had the same quantity per acre of either tares or lucerne; that all kinds of stock are fond of it, and thrive astonishingly upon it: another piece was mown for stock and made the best of hay—the third piece stood for seed, and produced about twelve bushels per acre.

In September, 1835, he sowed two pieces of wheat stubble, where the *clover layer had entirely failed* before the wheat crop, and a piece of barley stubble which had also tired of clover, and succeeded in obtaining a good plant upon each.

His mode of culture is—first, to use a *large* harrow to raise a mould; then to level it with *small* harrows twice over, and finish with a heavy two-horse roller, as the land cannot be made too solid.

HUSBANDRY.

"Good luck to the Hoof and the Horn;
Good luck to the Flock and the Fleece;
Good luck to the Growers of Corn,
With the blessings of Plenty and Peace."

Choice Seeds for Farmers.

NEW French white Sugar Beet, *imported.*
Mangel Wurtzel, or Field Beet.
English purple Top Ruta Baga.
Large Orange Carrot, *for stock.*
White Dutch Clover, perennial Rye Grass, Lucern, Trifoil, Skinless Oats, Broom Corn, &c. &c. For sale at the Rochester Seed Store No. 5 Arcade Hall, by
feb 25 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

KEDIE & HOUGHTON, Importers of English Field and Garden Seeds, beg to apprize the public that they will offer for sale this month the largest importation of the choicest and best varieties of every kind of Garden and Field Seeds ever offered to the public in Western New-York, all of which have been selected from the most eminent growers in the Old Country, (and of the growth of 1836,) which, together with a large assortment of Seeds of American growth, they confidently submit to the public as being unequalled by any ever offered in any part of the United States, and by adhering to a strict determination of offering no other seeds but the vitality of which shall have been tested, they solicit a share of the public patronage.

K. & H. deem it necessary to state, that Mr. Kedie's intimate connection in England with most of the practical and scientific agriculturists, horticulturists and botanists, with whom he has passed all the former part of his life, gives him an advantage in his selection of seeds for the public good, not surpassed by any other establishment in the Union.

No. 6 Buffalo-street, west corner store of the Eagle Block.
Catalogues to be had at the store.
The highest price paid in cash for Grass Seed.
Rochester, Feb. 7, 1837. feb 25

Imported Cattle For Sale.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on Wednesday the 15th March next, at the house of Charles Morgan, town of Lafayette, Onondaga county, at 1 o'clock, P. M. one Bull, two years and four months old; one Cow, five years old, and calf; and one Heifer, three years old, in calf—of the Devonshire Breed. These animals were imported last year, and were selected from some of the best herds in England. Persons desirous of possessing well bred and handsome cattle, will do well to attend to this. Lafayette, Onondaga Co. Feb. 20, 1837.
feb 25 2t JOHN COWLEN.

Morus multicaulis Seed.

THE undersigned offers for sale the seed of the genuine Morus multicaulis, imported direct from France by Smith & Sons, New-York, and warranted to be the growth of 1836. Said seed is put up in half ounce papers, and will be sent per mail, free of charge, to any part of the U. S. on the receipt of $3 for one, or $5 for two papers. Notes of all solvent banks received in payment. This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded on satisfactory proof to the contrary. Short directions furnished to each order, for cultivators.
SETH WHALEN, P. M.
feb 25 5t Whalen's Store, N. Y.

Morus Multicaulis.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT offers for sale 50,000 plants of the true Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis. Trees will be carefully packed and forwarded as early as desired. Orders must be sent to Colerain, Mass. till the 15th of March; after which time to Hartford, Ct. All inquiries will be attended to at his plantation, 5 miles south-west of the city. Early orders only will be supplied, as arrangements will be made to use all not called for soon.
Colerain, Jan. 23, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

THE publisher of the GENESEE FARMER, grateful for the patronage hitherto extended to his Agricultural papers, would give notice that a new volume (the 7th) of
The GENESEE FARMER, will commence on the first of January, 1837. It will be enlarged and otherwise improved, and no exertions spared to sustain the high rank it has attained. It is published every Saturday, in quarto form, making an annual volume of 416 pages, at $2 a year, *payable in advance.*
The 2d volume of the MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER also commences on the first of January. It is published on the first of each month, 16 pages large octavo, at 50 cents a year—Seven copies for $3—Twelve for $5, always in advance. All letters to come free of postage.
☞ Postmasters, and others in all sections of the country, are respectfully invited to act as agents to procure subscribers for these papers.
☞ Editors with whom we exchange, are reunested to copy the above.

Rochester Seed Store—1837.—No. 5 Arcade Hall.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM having made their arrangements for the season, would inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for all kinds of SEEDS, at short notice.
They have just received from one of the most respectable dealers in London, a large supply of English seeds, which were shipped to their order last fall, of the growth of 1836—which, together with their assortment of American growth, renders their present stock the most extensive and complete ever offered in this country. Their experience in the business in this place, and their extensive acquaintance with seed growers and dealers, enables them to obtain the greatest variety of seeds, from the best sources, and on the most favorable terms; as well as to select such as are best adapted to the soil and climate of this country.
Wishing to sustain the reputation of the ROCHESTER SEED STORE, the proprietors are determined to sell only such articles, and at such prices, as will give general satisfaction, and ensure a continuation of the liberal patronage they have hitherto received.
Merchants and others supplied with seeds at wholesale, by weight, or in boxes for retailing, at a liberal discount. Catalogues may be had at the store gratis, or sent by mail if desired. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
feb 18

Superior Garden and Agricultural Seeds.

THE subscriber has now on hand a full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, growth of 1836, among which are all the finest Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Brocolie, Radishes, Peas, &c. that are cultivated in England, France and Holland, together with every sort that can be raised to advantage in our own country, and which are grown expressly for my use, from stock furnished and raised by the most experienced gardeners in this country: in short every article emanating from my store, warranted genuine and fresh.
Also, Skinless Oats, Potato Oats, 44lb. weight to the bushel, Perennial Rye Grass, White Clover, Lucerne or French Clover, Orchard Grass, Herds Grass, White Mulberry and Yellow Locust Seeds, Spring Tares or Vetches, genuine Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga and Field Turnep Seeds, well worth the attention of Farmers.
Wholesale dealers supplied on accommodating terms. Price lists, by the pound and bushel, furnished on application, as also catalogues of my whole collection, gratis.
Flower roots, hulb glasses, green house plants, the best books on gardening, &c. at various prices, bird seed of every sort, pearl barley, oatmeal, embden grots for gruel, split peas, white and brown mnstard seed, garden flower pots and garden tools, russian bass mats.
The Flower Seed department embraces the choicest variety to be found in this country, in which are included choice double dahlia seed, carnation and choice pinks, German and China asters, splendid double balsams, with an addition of several new varieties, accompanied with a printed direction for culture and management.
Orders will be punctually attended to, and carefully packed and forwarded as directed. But as the collection of distant debts is often troublesome, and somstimes impracticable, it is desired that satisfactory references be made to persons in Albany, when the order is not accompanied with the money.
SEED CORN—The subscriber has a quantity of the celebrated 12 rowed Dutton Corn, raised by J. Buel. The advantages of raising this corn are its prolific qualities, being easily made to yield from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and its early maturity, ripening in about 100 days from time of planting.
W. THORBURN,
feb 18 No. 317 N. Market-st. Albany.

Chinese Mulberries, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE STILL ON HAND THE FOLLOWING:
30,000 Morus multicaulis, the wood of which is fully matured, there having been no premature frosts on Long Island this season. Also, 50,000 cuttings can be supplied.
20,000 Ingrafted Trees, of the new Chinese Mulberry, with large thick leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter; this species being sufficiently hardy for the most northern latitudes, and possessing all the advantages of the Morus multicaulis. These are from 3 to 6 feet in height.
30,000 Hybrid Morus multicaulis, with large leaves and close joints, 5 to 6 feet in height.
35,000 Florence Mulberry, with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common white Mulberry. These are imported direct from the best silk district of France, are from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.
60lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.
Priced catalogues of Trees, Green House Plants, Dahlias, Garden Seeds, &c. will be sent to every applicant.
WM. PRINCE & SONS.
feb 18 3t Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, Flushing.

To be Sold,

A VERY excellent Farm, beautifully situated, adjoining the village of Ancaster, near the head of lake Ontario, Upper Canada, about 7 miles from Hamilton and Burlington Bay; consisting of 200 acres (40 chains wide by 50 chains deep.) About 120 are in cultivation. There is a comfortable house, a well, &c. frame barn, a stable, wagon house separate from the barn, a good old orchard in full bearing, and the farm is well watered, having the Ancaster mill stream passing thro' it, and affords a sufficient fall for a flour mill. As two of the surveyed lines of the great western rail-road pass through the farm, the probability is that many village lots may be sold on the line adopted. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, or to the subscriber in Rochester.
jan 14 6t LUTHER TUCKER.

Method of Cultivating the China Bean.

The land should be naturally rich, or artificially made so, for it is in vain to attempt the rearing of this plant upon poor land.

Land which has produced, the preceding year, a good crop of wheat, barley, or Indian corn, may very properly be selected for this purpose. If the soil is of a clay or loamy nature, it should be fall-ploughed; in the spring, when the surface is sufficiently dry, let it be harrowed across the furrows.

As soon after the middle of May as the weather will permit, let it be again ploughed, harrowed, and marked out for planting, with the rows twenty-six inches apart. Where large quantities are grown, a hand drill, such as the English farmers use for the like purpose, will no doubt be found quite advantageous; but an acre or two can be dropt, like Indian corn, and soon covered with a hoe. The hills along the rows, may be put within a foot of each other, and should severally contain five or six beans. The soil put over them, should be light, and about half an inch deep. In three or four days, they will begin to appear above ground. When the plants have got four or five leaves, the weeds will begin to grow; then run a small plough between the rows, and carefully earth up the beans with a hand hoe. In about a fortnight, this process must be repeated, and your work is done until harvest.

About the middle of August, the leaves turn yellow, and begin to fall off, and the pods become dry, snap open, and scatter away their contents, if not gathered in due season. Now let them be pulled carefully by hand, and laid in small heaps. In a few days, they will be sufficiently dry for threshing, and in ten weeks from the time of planting, may be fit for market.—*S. Reynolds of Mont.*

Golden Ball.

We noticed this apple last spring, and it is so good, and as we have further particulars we give it a further notice. It is raised in Norway by Jonathan Hall, Esq. He cannot trace its origin; ten years ago he procured scions from several places and the tree that now produces these excellent apples was then a small scion set near the ground. It is doubtless a new variety that originated in some part of this state. These apples are of the largest size, round—color bright yellow; they are of an excellent flavor, very mild, pleasant and rich, good for cooking and eating. The most of them are now in their prime, though some are decaying. We suppose that they are generally in use from December till March, and that they may, with some pains, be kept till June. They are very productive, and one great advantage is, that the tree bears every year. The little scion set ten years ago, produced 5 bushels in 1835, and 6 bushels in 1836. We think that this is not only one of the best, but the very best apple in its season, worth more than any other brought to this market. Mr. Hall has left a few at our office for sale, and those who choose can taste and judge for themselves. We shall have a very few of these scions; they are scarce as the tree has been too much cut already. We set some last spring and shall probably be able to furnish scions another year.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Forty-fold Potato.

This fine variety, which we have frequently noticed, and which has been cultivated to a considerable extent the past season, and is likely to be more so the coming one, is an enormous producer, and we have been informed by several gentlemen, who have grown it, that the quantity of potatoes generally found in a hill is three times the number of any other sort. Owing to this large number, the potatoes are consequently, not so large in size as they would be were there not so many in a hill; a gentleman who raised upwards of fifty bushels year before last, observed this, and, the past season, ordered but one potato to be planted in a hill; but when the crop was dug the unmber of potatoes was found to be nearly as great as the year before. The coming season he imforms us that he shall cut them up into *sets*, and in this manner one potato will plant three or four hills: what the result will be remains to be seen; but we have no doubt that the potatoes will be less in number and of much larger size. The same gentleman has stated to us that he thinks it is the best variety he has ever eaten.—*Am. Gard. Mag.*

Domestic Medicine.

The castors on a dinner table, are said, by a late London work, to be a kind of medicine chest containing drugs of great virtues. 1. Salt.—This is a decided cathartic in the dose of half an ounce. It is also a vermifuge in large doses. Criminals in Holland were formerly sentenced to live without salt, and became terribly afflicted with worms. 2. Vinegar.—This is refrigerent and diaphoretic, and applied externally, is moderately stimulant. If an overdose of soda has been taken, or if any other alkali, it is a certain antidote. 3. Mustard.—Mustard emetic is said to be infallible in the cholera; a mustard poultice is almost equal to a blister plaster. 4. Olive Oil.—This says the dispensaries, is "demulcent, relaxant and laxative." It is an antidote against acrid poisons, and seems to be obnoxious to worms, killing them it is supposed, by stopping some of their breathing holes. Besides, it relieves the pain occasioned by the application of pungent acrid substances to the skin. 6. Pepper.—This relieves diarrhœa and the relaxed sore throat. Peperin, the alkaloid extract from the pepper, has cured the ague in the hands of Dr. Meli and others.—*New England Farmer.*

Management of Cows.

Cows which are expected to calve, ought to be lodged by themselves in some convenient place, under cover for a week or two before calving, as such care may be the means of saving the life of the calf, and perhaps of the dam also. In order that it may be ascertained what is the time when cows may be expected to calve, an account should be kept of the time when each cow is put to the bull. The day and night after a cow has calved, she should be put under cover, her drink should be lukewarm, and she not be exposed to the dampness of the night.

Inflamed teats should be washed with two drachms of sugar of lead in a quart of water. Should tumors appear, apply a common warm mash of bran, with a little lard.

To prevent cows from sucking their own milk, it is said that rubbing the teats frequently with old and strong smelling cheese, is effectual.

The following prescription for drying cows, which continue to give milk till too near the time of their calving; or to expedite their becoming fat enough to be good beef, is taken from *Monks' Agricultural Dictionary*, an English work of established reputation.

"Take an ounce of powdered alum; boil it in two puarts of milk till it turns to whey; then take a large handful of sage, and boil it in the whey, till you reduce it to one quart; rub her udder with a little of it, and give her the rest by way of drink; milk her clean before you give it to her, and as you see need, repeat it. Draw a little milk from her every second or third day, lest her udder be over-charged."—*New England Farmer.*

Rearing Calves.

The following mode of rearing Calves, adopted by the Society, denominated Shakers, in Canterbury, N. H. was communicated in a letter from Francis Winkley, to Levi Bartlett, of Warren, N. H. and was published in the N. E. Farmer, in 1824; but such have been the changes since that period, in our subscription list that it would probably be new to many of our readers.

"Let calves that come in the fore part of March, suck a week or ten days, then take them from the cow, giving them a moderate allowance of new milk to drink till they have learned to drink it freely then put in some skimmed milk; and we feed them wholly with skimmed milk, taking care to give it at about the temperature of milk taken directly from the cow, by heating a part of it and mixing it with the rest. Care should be taken not to scald the milk, when heated; also not to give them any sour milk, for this will make them scour. The trough or vessel in which they drink their milk, should likewise be kept clean, and not suffered to become sour. We let the milk stand about twelve hours before it is skimmed; giving a calf at first about four quarts, night and morning; increasing the mess as need requires, till he is six weeks old, from which time till ten weeks old, he will require, perhaps 12 quarts per day.

"When about ten weeks old, we begin to diminish the quantity of milk for about the space of two or three weeks, at which time we wean them. During the whole process, from two to fourteen weeks of age, calves should be well supplied with good hay, salt and provender, such as oats, wheat, bran and oil cake, ground fine.

"The particular advantages to be derived from the above method of treatment, are the following:

"1. It is much cheaper than to let them suck in the ordinary way whereas it makes a great saving of cream for butter, and that without injuring the calves, if they are properly attended to.

"2. It prevents calves from moaning or pining, so much while weaning as they would otherwise do, when taken from the cows.

"3. It not only prevents the cows being injured in consequence of the calves biting the teats, but also prevents their holding back the milk from the milker, which often serves to diminish the quantity of milk afterwards.

"The only disadvantage to be found in the above method of treatment is, that it requires some more labor to feed them, where they thrive equally well in every respect as those do which are permitted to suck in the ordinary way."—*New Eng. Farmer.*

The following premiums will be paid by the Milwaukee County Agricultural Society, for the importation into said County, for the purpose of remaining therein; to wit:

For the best blooded	Stallion,	fifty dollars.
" "	Bull,	thirty "
" "	Cow,	fifteen "
For the best	Ram,	ten "
"	Yew,	five "
"	Boar,	ten "
"	Sow,	five "

For two bushels of the best kind of winter wheat, ten dollars.

For two bushels of the best kind of spring wheat, ten dollars.

For two bushels of the best kind of oats, five dollars.

For one bushel of the best kind of corn, which is best adapted to the climate, five dollars.

For two bushels of the best barley, five dollars.

For two bushels " rye, five dollars.

For one bushel " potatoes, 3 dollars.

The wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye and potatoes, will be considered as belonging to the society.

The Fair to be held at the first annual meeting of the soeiety, on the first Tuesday in October next.

Liberal premiums will also be paid for such other articles brought into the country, as may be deemed worthy by the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

BYRON KILBOURN, *Pres.*

Attest,

I. A. LAPHAM, Sec'y.

Experiments tried in a well or drill hole, 800 feet deep, at Montpelier, Vt., have shown that the increase of heat in descending, is at the rate of one degree for every 80 feet. Such an increase would indicate that in descending towards the earth's centre, at no very great distance from its surface, the heat must be such as to hold in a state of fusion, any body with which we are acquainted, and would seem to prove that the globe is in fact in the depths of its interior, a large mass of materials, heated to melting. How far the above experiment may go to account for the existence of the hot springs which are found in various countries, we leave it to the scientific to decide; one thing is certain, that whatever may be the state of things at the centre of our ball, people on its outside, are too often apt to get into hot water.—*New England Farmer.*

MURDER.—Murder of what? Why of a beef-steak! See that cook—she puts a good beef steak over a slow fire, instead of a hot one. Instead of doing it quick, she broils it slowly for an hour; then it is as tough as leather. Then she greases it till it swims in rancid butter. When it is cold, or nearly so, she brings it on the table. Is not this murder?

IMPORTATION OF WHEAT.—Within a few days grain has arrived at this port from foreign ports, as follows—Bremen, 1938 bags wheat; Marseilles, 8000 bushels wheat; Trieste, 3,658 bags rye; Dantzic, 160 casks wheat.—*N. Y. News, Feb. 15th.*